The M'Kean County Miner.

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Till Death.

We met amid the yellow sheaves,
When both were young and both were fair;
We plucked the scarlet poppy leaves,
And cast their petals to the air

We had no thought of all the woes
The morrow's sun might haply bring.
The perfume of youth's heyday rose
Was to our senses ravishing

The glamour of life's early love
Was on our souls and in our eyes,
We turned no passing glance above
To look for storms or darkened skies.

Ah me! long garnered are the sheaves,
The poppy flowers are sere and dead
And withered have the summer leaves,
And clouds are gathering overhead.

Yet still our trust is firm and true.
Still each hath on the other's arm:
The sky is black that once was blue,
But we have still love's golden charm.

What be life's ills if they be shared
By one true heart we know our own?
If true Love no'er the rough ways dared,
He never would ascend a throne

HOW I LOST MY INTENDED.

I am not a rich man—I never was, and very much fear I never shall be; for, notwithstanding my having courted and wooed Fortune, that fickle goddess has persistently turned her back upon me. I have often asked myself the question—"What have I done to deserve this treatment?" and have always come to the conclusion that I am the innocent victim of circumstances—still, I am a victim, and find but little consolation in being an innocent one. In proof of this assertion, I will relate how I lost my intended.

Some few years back, it was my chance to be invited to a large croquet party. Of course I went, and being a first-rate player, soon became an object of interest to the fair players, and one of envy to those of the sterner sex. Amongst the former was a Miss Sophia Wrenton—a fine handsome girl of about eighteen. She played croquet admirably—almost as well as I did—and was dressed exquisitely. It was a perfect sight to see her walk across the lawn: her golden hair, glittering in the sunshine, escaped in heavy masses from beneath her pretty little hat, her blue satin dress, looped up just high enough to show an exquisite ankle and tiny foot, encased in the daintiest of shoes, that drove one nearly wild, and made me envy the ball she placed it on—(we did not play loose croquet then, but did the old fashioned way of holding one ball tight with the foot.) I played so that she might croquet me each time, therefore, I need not say that I lost the game—but I was rewarded with a glance that was worth all the games ever known. I led her to a seat—I procured refreshments—I strolled with her round the garden—I made love to her. She listened, and at last informed me that she always took a walk in Hyde Park at 11 A. M. Soon after this the party broke up, and we bade farewell to each other with a gentle pressure of the hand, and a glance that said as plainly as could be—"We part to meet again."

Every morning at eleven o'clock, a tall handsome man, with an extremely long moustache and an aristocratic air, might be seen wending his way beneath the branches of the noble trees that, verdant with foliage, shed their shadows over that most celebrated equestrian way, yclept Rotten Row. Gentle reader, I was that man.

At the same hour, approaching from the opposite direction, a tall handsome girl of about eighteen summers could be observed. Her step had that peculiar elasticity which shows anxiety to reach the beloved object of her search. A gentle flush spread over her peach-like cheeks as she drew near the gentleman before mentioned. That sweet girl was Sophia. We meet, and——But no; I cannot describe the rapture of our meeting!

Things went on in this way for a couple of months. I found Sophia all that I could wish, and I was all that she desired. She scorned wealth, I was poor, and therefore escaped her scorn. She doted on mysteries; I was a complete one—therefore she doted on me. She loved romance: I had a particular reason for romancing. What two people in the world could be more suited to each other?

During our walks I discovered that Sophia hated anything commonplace or low. Thus she would have had no objection to my poverty forcing me to abstain from dinners for a week or a fortnight; but she would have hated me had I dared to mention that I was unromantically hungry, or expressed Mr. Pickwick's desire for "chops and tomato sauce." I also found that I had a rival, but, luckily, a rich one—therefore Sophia scorned him, but at the same time used him to make me jealous and our situation more romantic. I muttered his name (which by the way, was Jenkins) in deep sepulchral tones that made Sophia tremble. I allowed my hair to grow, loosened my necktie, pulled down the ends of my moustache, and sighed like an American goat-sucker.

Sophia had, on her part, learned my address—indeed, I made no secret of that, for it was a good thing—being Bernard street, Russell square. She thought I had the drawing-rooms; I knew I had the back attic, but felt it would not be kind to undeceive her.

It so happened that I had to go to Reading on a small matter of business during the week the races were held at that town. Let not the gentle reader of this sad story imagine that I am a betting man. Banish the thought! And yet if I do indulge a little in matters connected with the turf, noble lords and dukes have done the same; therefore I need not be ashamed, and——Well, no matter, let it pass.

My journey to Reading had proved unfortunate, and I returned home to my apartments (I always put the "s" in it; it sounds better) a sad, if not a wiser, man, my heart full of care—my pockets void of money. Lighting a candle, which I found placed ready for me on the umbrella-stand, I crept slowly up-stairs to bed, hoping to forget my troubles in sleep. Placing the candle on a chest of drawers which served as a toilet-table, I gazed in the glass at my haggard face. The sight was too much for me, and I turned away to find consolation in a flask of spirits that I always kept concealed in a hat-box. In so doing my eyes fell upon a pretty pink note that had been placed on my table during my absence. I seized it instantly, and tearing it open, found that it was from Sophia, inviting me to dine at her father's. Yes! the dear girl had persuaded her father to allow her to ask me to a dinner party. I have no doubt it cost her some little violation of the truth; but she had succeeded, and I should see her surrounded with that wealth and luxury which belonged to her, and which I devoutly hoped would soon belong to me. Overcome with pleasure, I blew out the candle, sprang into bed, and dreamed of white favors, carriages and horses, a balcony at my banker's, and Sophia!

The next morning I arose and dressed at the same time, indulging in a light breakfast, composed of weak coffee and one of those small fish for which Yarmouth is so famous, and ruminating over the state of my affairs. They stood thus: I was without money. Sophia's dinner-party came off on that very evening, and my necessity had compelled me to lend my dress suit to a supposition uncle. What was I to do? It was true I had a gold watch and chain, but Sophia had admired them, and I did not like to appear before her without them. I sat down and pondered over the situation, and came to the conclusion that there was but one way, and that was to take out my dress suit, leaving my repeater in its place. I would wear the chain, and no one need know I was minus a watch.

The evening arrived, I had completed my toilet, and stood before the glass admiring the fit of my coat, and giving a few final touches to my white cravat. Taking my latch-key, I fastened it to the end of my chain, instead of my watch, and fixed it in my waistcoat pocket; I then gathered up the few miscellaneous articles which I had removed from the pockets of my walking suit, and distributed them about my person, taking care that no pocket should bulge out to spoil the perfect set of my clothes, and in a few moments was driving rapidly towards the home of my dear Sophia.

I cannot describe the luxury of old Wrenton's mansion—it was tremendous. The very street-door had a rich appearance about it, having two brass knockers on it; the hall was completely furnished; the stair-carpets were so thick that I felt as if I were walking on a hat-brush. The drawing-room was all glass and gold; the curtains of lace, the chairs and sofas covered with blue silk. I was nearly overpowered with the wealth displayed; but plucking up courage, I entered the room with a graceful bow and a firm eye, that already looked upon this magnificence as partly mine. I did all in my power to ingratiate myself with Sophia's father—a short, fat, pimply, purple man, who breathed heavily through a brilliant nose—and flatter myself that I succeeded, for when the servant announced that dinner was served, Mr. Wrenton desired me to take Sophia down stairs. I saw my rival's look of envy, for he was handed over to a fat old dowager; nevertheless, the wretch managed to be seated next to Sophia, and persisted in joining in our conversation.

The party was a large one, the dinner excellent, and the wines superb. The conversation was general, and turned on traveling; and I was loud in condemning the English railways, comparing them to those of the continent, of which I had a large experience, having had at different times to seek in foreign lands that protection denied me by my own country.

"It may be as you say," said my rival, the horrid Jenkins, "but for my part I prefer the English lines. You get more attention and civility from the officials."

"I am sorry to say that I do not agree with you," I replied, "and I am sure you would own I am right had you been with me when I was going to Marseilles; or even more so had you traveled with me to Baden-Baden."

As I spoke I saw Sophia glance at me with pride.

"Things may have altered," said Jenkins; "but I traveled both France and Germany for ten years, when I was junior partner to Print, Calicoe & Co., but I never had any civility that I had not to pay heavily for."

I placed my eyeglass in my eye, and surveyed Mr. Jenkins with a look of contempt, at the same time observing that I traveled for pleasure, not business.

"I didn't," replied Jenkins; "I traveled for the firm, and very well it paid me. One thing you must own: our men are quicker and more correct."

"Not at all," said I, triumphantly. "Only last week I had to go to Reading, and on leaving the train I entered the refreshment-room and had a cup of coffee; after which I left the station, forgetting to give up my ticket, as no one asked me for it."

"You must excuse my scarcely crediting that, sir," said Mr. Jenkins. "Are you sure you did not give up the ticket before entering the refreshment-room?"

"I am positive of that," I replied, "and to prove what I said is correct, I will show you the ticket, which by chance I have with me."

As I spoke I cast a glance of scorn at Jenkins; then turning disdainfully from him, I took the ticket from my pocket, and gave it to Sophia to pass to him.

Sophia glanced at it and screamed, and that brute Jenkins at once snatched it from her hand!

"What's this?" he exclaimed. "This is not a railway ticket, but a pawnbroker's one for a gold watch, £5 10s., Ernest de Vere, 30 Bernard street, Russell Square, dated to-day."

A titter ran round the room, and I felt sinking through the floor. It was but too true. In mistake I had given him that horrid ticket in memory of him that horrid repeater, instead of the railway one. I tried to laugh it off, but it would not do. My disguise was seen through, and I was undone.

A week afterwards I read in the newspapers that Sophia had become Mrs. Jenkins—*sic transit gloria mundi.*

N. B.—I still have that fatal ticket, but will willingly part with it for a trifle.

In a Convict's Cell.

William M. Tweed arose early the morning after his committal to the Penitentiary, says the New York *Sun*. He had passed a sleepless night, and his cleanly shaved face was very pale. He put on his striped pantaloons, jacket, and cap, and when the cell door was opened he stepped out into the corridor and hopelessly glanced around. He kept his cell on Sunday, sitting on his cot all day. His only visitor was his son, Gen. Wm. M. Tweed. The young man tried to be calm in his father's presence, but he could not restrain his tears. The wretched father bowed his head and answered in low tones when the son bade him have courage. The parting was even more affecting than on the previous day, and after the cell door was closed the Boss stretched himself out on his cot overcome with emotion. The only furniture in the cell is the bed, an iron frame with canvas stretched over it, without a mattress. A heavy pillow and three blankets constitute the bedding. In Sing Sing and many other prisons convicts are allowed to furnish their cells and have carpets; but on Blackwell's Island a cot is all that a prisoner can have. Warden Liscomb said that he could make no distinction among those under his charge, and that Tweed must live as the others do. Much difficulty was found in obtaining a uniform large enough for the prisoner. The rough pantaloons were pieced and made to fit, but the jacket is too small, and a new one was cut out and made.

In the morning the fallen chieftain breakfasted on coarse bread and coffee, with convicts of all classes and colors. His fellow prisoners stared at his large, burly form, and seemed to pity him in his misery. A swallow or two of coffee and a bit of bread were sufficient for him, and when he arose from the table, as the hungry convicts around him finished their repast, he tried to avoid their gaze. He made no complaint, and awaited the pleasure of his keepers. They thought it best to return him to his cell, as he was really ill, and he was conducted to it. The Warden visited him several times in his cell, but the Boss was not in talking humor. He asked permission to walk in the corridor, and the request was granted. Occasionally he stood in his cell door, with head bowed and in a thoughtful attitude. Dr. Schurmer, his physician, called and said that his patient's health was such that his removal to the hospital was imperatively necessary.

Lost His Eye.

A Washington letter writer says of Hon. Dick McCormick, whom, they say, Miss Thurman, the Senator's daughter, is to be marry this winter, that he has just turned forty-one, fresh in face, straight of figure, gentle and winning in his address. He is yet able to get every two years the suffrages of the rough miners amongst the Apaches, who make the *sine qua non* that he shall travel two thousand miles by stage annually to let them see him. A few years ago, as he was returning in this way across the desert, the stage-driver, drawing his long whip-lash suddenly back to reach the leading horses, struck McCormick in one of the most liquid black eyes you ever saw, and with a pain he fainted. The desert alkali, glistening in the burning sun, so irritated the orb in the part of the journey remaining that a long and dangerous illness followed in darkened rooms, and, when the young delegate reappeared, his hair was gray and one of the eyes which looked at gladdened friendship bore a slight resemblance to the Right Eye of the Commander in Bret Harte's story of that name. At this period Richard—foreign traveler, editor, Washington correspondent—found favor in a pair of good eyes, as bright as his own, and we shall soon have a contradiction of the adage that marriages are not made in—Washington.

The Lost Dog.

Did the reader ever see a lost dog in a great city? Not a dog recently lost, full of wild anxiety and restless pain and bewilderment, but one who had given up the search for a master in despair, and had become consciously a vagabond? If so, he has seen an animal that has lost his self-respect, traveling in the gutters, slinking along by fences, making acquaintance with dirty boys, becoming a thorough coward, and losing every admirable characteristic of a dog. A cat is a cat even in vagabondage; but a dog that does not belong to somebody is as hopeless a specimen of demoralization as can be found in the superior race among which he has sought in vain for his master. We know him at first sight, and he knows that we know him. The loss of his place in the world; and the loss of his objects of loyalty, personal and official, have taken the significance out of his life and the spirit out of him. He has become a dog of leisure.

Courting.

Justice, though blind, is always beautiful. So is a Justice of the Peace when his head is perfectly horizontal and his heart is tender. Such is that mild-minded magistrate of Ontario county, Ia., who has just made a decision in the case of a parent who sued his daughter's wooer for kicking him out of his own parlor. It was held by the Court that courting is a necessity, and must not be interrupted; that a parent has no legal right in a room where courting is going on. This, however, leaves open the question whether a father in the exercise of proper parental authority may order his daughter, still domiciled in his house, to go to bed at nine o'clock; and whether he is bound to find fire and light for the convenience of the enamored.

Blood-Soaked Santiago.

Freemasons Murdered and Their Wives and Children Hunted in the Woods by Bloodhounds.

A letter, of which the following is an accurate translation, has just been received from an acquaintance in Santiago de Cuba. It gives one of the most revolting pictures of brutalism ever presented to any civilized community and will lead to but one conclusion.

The names of the writer and recipient of the letter are both withheld, as it would imperil the writer's life if it should be traced to him by the Spanish authorities.

MY DEAR FRIEND AND BROTHER—I know you will pardon me for not answering your letter of last April, in which you desire "full information in regard to the massacre of the Grand Lodge of Santiago de Cuba and the present condition of their widows and orphans." When your letter was received it had the appearance of having been opened. This fact and the contents of the letter convinced me that if the reception of the letter by me was known by the Governor my life, in spite of my high official position, would not be worth a moment's purchase. I immediately burned the letter, and, beyond my usual correspondence on business matters, have not thought it advisable to touch on matters and things of our unhappy island, much as I should have desired you to have the horrible facts to present them to the Grand Lodge of New York at their last sitting. But this you know was impossible, as every mail was searched, and life here is held of no value whatever. But the affairs of the last few days and the savage acts of the volunteers have compelled many to leave here secretly, as there is no knowing where this will all end, and by this mode I send you this letter, though when it will reach you God only knows.

The Grand Lodge in 1869 met here, as was their custom since their organization. They had never been disturbed by the government, although their time and place of meeting was well known to all of us. The night before the meeting I was informed that the arrest was to be made, and that should there be any resistance on the part of the Tyler to the free entrance of the officers the troops were to fire into the building and burn it, with all those within. I personally informed the Grand Lodge of these intentions, and the next morning learned that they intended to hold their session with open doors. They did so, and were arrested, and confined that night in the jail. The next morning they were informed that they should be taken to Havana for trial, but three hours after sunrise they were all taken outside of the city and shot. This act created considerable excitement at the time, but as it was imprisonment to speak of it, it was soon hushed up.

The families of those men thus shot were on trial for the acts of the heads of those families, and, as a result, their property was confiscated, they were declared paupers and, at the same time, the populace was forbidden, under pain of imprisonment, to render any of them any assistance. Thus, being deprived of home and shelter, food and the means of obtaining it, forbidden to leave the jurisdiction of Santiago de Cuba, these poor, helpless creatures sought shelter in the woods near here and became one common family.

But the inhumanities, cruelties and barbarities which these women and children have been subjected to passed the belief of a civilized being. I could not describe what I have seen and been unable to prevent. All robberies are laid to their door, and even supposed robberies were gotten up, so that the chase of the bloodhound might be witnessed by the rabble and the suffering of some one of the poor beings added to their thirst for morbid depravity. It was not two months after the executions that I saw one of the women, who was about to become a mother, placed between two boards upon which sat a heavy, burly savage, surrounded by a dozen soldiers and several officers, who were trying to compel this helpless being to confess a crime of robbery which I had previously investigated and could find nothing that warranted the belief of a robbery having been committed. Her dead body was left there, and four days after, when the stench compelled its burial, it was found to have been partly devoured by dogs. Since that time to the present these poor creatures have been subjected to outrages beyond description or comprehension by the people of a community such as you live in.

There are now but few living, perhaps 30 to 40 souls, though in 1869 they numbered in all over 300. Some died from starvation, others from exposure, while the majority of them were killed by bloodhounds, for it is one of the sports of these brutes to hunt these poor people as game. I have seen bodies of those killed whose sex could not be distinguished by reason of mutilation. An attempt to exterminate them was made a few days ago by the volunteers and some of the crew of the Tornado. When the Virginius was brought into the harbor it was made the occasion of great festivities, and liquor flowed freely. Toward midnight a party of three men, with hounds to hunt their victims, started for the woods. No one dared to prevent what it was known would follow. The next morning they boasted in the streets of what had taken place, and related with pride and pleasure the violence to which they had subjected these women and girls, some of the latter being only 10 years old.

With an associate official we that afternoon proceeded into the woods and ordered the burial of nine, whom we found dead. Seven were suffering from violence that I cannot describe; one was black in the face, she having been choked to death, while another had her entire breast bitten off. I returned sick at heart, unable to render the slightest assistance, though I had been compelled to look on with apparent indifference.

By means of negroes we render them what assistance we can. Clothing we cannot send, as this might be identified, but food and medicines we have so far been able to send through slaves, who have more pity for these beings than they who once shared the bounty and hospitality of those they now persecute.

A Serious Predicament.

A story illustrating the crushing force of mere circumstantial evidence has for its hero a Russian gentleman of distinction, who, provided with strong and flattering recommendations, visited the coin and medal room of a certain national institution. The coins and medals in this collection being to all intents and purposes priceless, the curators are compelled to exercise the very utmost caution as to the admission of strangers, and to keep a sharp lookout on the visitors, while they are inspecting the rarest of the numismatic treasures. The Russian gentleman wished to see a medal—say of Constantine Chlorus—which was of gold, of large size, and reputed to be unique. Suddenly, while he was bending over it, the medal disappeared, and the foreigner declared that it had slipped from his hand and fallen on the floor. After a scrupulous examination of every chink and cranny in the room, the officials began to doubt the stranger's integrity, and intimated that it would be necessary to call in a detective, and to have him searched, whereupon the gentleman evinced great mental disturbance. As this agitation only confirmed the suspicions of his guilt, a policeman was actually summoned; but, just as the half-resisting stranger was about to be exposed to gross personal indignity, an attendant cried out that he had found the medal. The effigy had indeed fallen to the ground and rolled under one of the presses. The curators of the collection, of course, overwhelmed the Russian gentleman with apologies; but they could not refrain from asking him why he had exhibited reluctance so great to be searched. "For this reason," said the foreigner, still pallid and trembling with agitation. "It has been generally asserted and believed that the fellow to your Constantine Chlorus medal is not to be found in the whole world. You told me so, half a dozen times, this morning. Now I happen to possess a counterpart of this very medal"—he produced it, as he spoke, from his waistcoat pocket—"and it was my wish to enjoy your discomfiture when I proved to you that your treasure was not unique. But what would have been my position if your medal had not come to light, and mine had been found in my pocket? Who would have believed in my story about the counterpart?" This incident is strange, but true.

Tadpoles.

Everybody knows that tadpoles become frogs; nobody knows what becomes of frogs. So long as the creature remains a tadpole we understand it; when it becomes a frog it leaps beyond our ken. How great a thing, then, it would be for human knowledge if the tadpole could be cherished and the frog delayed—the known encouraged and the unknown put away! Upon this noble effort an industrious naturalist is at work. His theory is that the tadpole cannot change to a frog without going ashore and hopping about, and so shaking off that part of his frame which would be very inconvenient to the frog, and, indeed, with which he would not be a frog. To demonstrate this theory, the professor has a tank with steep sides, and in it he has a number of tadpoles, which have already been compelled to remain tadpoles for several years for lack of a landing. From day to day he watches his charge, and still they are themselves. Apparently the demonstration is complete, and so long as they live or he lives, they will be tadpoles. If they never become frogs, then our knowledge of tadpoles will not be quite what it was before, but the uncomprehending frog will be disposed of. Meanwhile these victims of the professor will wiggle along from week to week, and he himself is triumphant. If he does not "hold the eel of science by the tail" he certainly has somewhat such a grip on the unlucky tadpole, and it is in the cause of science.—*Hartford Courant.*

Birthdays.

Concerning birthdays there is an old prophetic rhyme, which exists in as many languages as versions, as to the results of being born a certain day in the week. One runs as follows:

"Monday's child is fair of face;
Tuesday's child is full of grace;
Wednesday's child has toil and woe,
Thursday's child has far to go;
Friday's child is loving and giving,
Saturday's child works hard for his living;
And the child that is born on the Sabbath-day
Is happy and lucky and wise and gay."

Here are a few tests. Byron was born on a Tuesday; so was Napoleon I.; Napoleon II. (M. Rochefort's ideal emperor) on a Wednesday; Napoleon III. also on a Wednesday; Pope Pius IX. on a Sunday; Garibaldi on a Wednesday; Bismarck on a Friday (the 1st of April!); the unhappy Emperor Maximilian also on a Friday, his empress on a Sunday; Mr. Gladstone on a Friday, and Mr. Disraeli on a Saturday.

Patience.

One of the hardest lessons to learn is to wait. It is easy to be patient while the hand and brain are busy, but, to be thrown out of employment, to see no prospect in the future but darkness above and all around, and yet be serene, is only possible to the sublime soul that can look, by faith, beyond the mists of the present to eternal sunshine where infinite love resides. A faith that can overleap the trials which beset men's pathway, and grasp the promised good of the future, is worthy to be sought after, and it is surely attainable, for the promise is steadfast, "Whatsoever things ye desire, believe that ye receive them and ye shall have them." He who performs to the best of his ability every duty, may rest assured that his life will be fruitful. The night may seem long to the waiting one, but the morning will dawn in the appointed time.

The Iowa Famine.

What an Eye-Witness Says of It.

A sad state of affairs is existing in Osceola and some of the other northwestern counties of Iowa, says a correspondent. They have been but recently settled, mainly by soldiers, who availed themselves of the provisions of the Homestead act to secure farms. Without capital or accumulated stock or provisions, their position, at the best, was but precarious. The spring promised well and all rejoiced in anticipation of an unusually large crop, but with early summer there came upon the land a plague of grasshoppers. People who live at the East have no idea of the terrible character of this Egyptian plague, which at times descends on the Northwest and makes the labor of the farmer vain. Official testimony has been given in Red River that the possibility of this scourge is sufficient to render undesirable and precarious farming operations in that valley, despite the fertility of the soil and the cheapness of production. They come in clouds that darken the sun, and when they settle upon a field it seems as if it was covered with a fall of rustling leaves which were still shivering in the wind. They do not leave behind them one green blade. When this visitation first took place the wisest of the farmers and those who had the means to do so at once left the country, leaving behind those who were least fit to stay—the poor, the weak, those who had many mouths to feed. They took to fishing and secured abundance of fish, but had no means of curing them, and so had to leave them to rot upon the shores of the lakes. In some fortunate localities they saved corn, and coarse meal grated from the stunted ears was a luxury to be thankful for. The good shots resorted to the swamps and streams for wild fowl, and one hero is reported who has saved thus far the lives of several helpless women and children by purveying them game.

Cattle and horses have been sacrificed to greedy speculators who have gone thither to trade on the necessities of the starving people, and thus the settlers are left without present means of flight or future means of farming. They have no clothing. They have no fuel, and are burning twist of hay and rushes to keep themselves warm. Their houses are too frequently rude structures of boards and sods, for timber is scarce and dear on the treeless plains. They lack the plainest necessaries of life—bread even, and meat. Insufficient diet and innutritious and unwholesome food have bred weakness and disease. Women who have at this evil hour become mothers have shivered to death for lack of food and fire, and their babes have been born to die on the milkless breasts of the unhappy women who bore them. The people who have but little give to those who have nothing, but this relief is but temporary and the county treasuries are empty. The people have nothing and can purchase nothing. They placed all their labor and capital in one crop, and it has failed them utterly.

The suffering so far is not so great as that which will inevitably ensue with the first severe weather and heavy snowfall. The enfeebled dwellers in those crazy shelters will fall an easy prey to the biting cold, and even those who survive will have no opportunity for eking out their scanty store of food with game. Without the special intervention of Providence there will be suffering more intense and less merciful, because more lingering, than marked last winter's snow-storms.

Already relief is being sent forward from those who have to spare, but more is needed. Fuel, clothing, and food—all are wanted.

The Iron-Clad Fleet.

A list of the iron-clad fleets of the European powers has been recently published abroad, and it is believed to be reliable. From this it appears that of nine principal powers mentioned, Spain has the smallest number of vessels of this class, having only ten iron-clads, with 154 guns. England has for service on the high seas thirty-eight iron-clads, with 595 guns, and in her coast fleet twenty-three iron-clad vessels and floating batteries, with 102 guns. Russia has for service on the high seas nineteen iron-clads, with 154 guns, and in her coast fleet thirteen iron-clads: with 94 guns. France has a sea fleet of twenty-eight iron-clads, with 316 guns, and a coast fleet of thirty-six iron-clads, batteries, and rams, with 268 guns. Germany has a sea fleet of nine iron-clads (some of them not yet completed), with 103 guns, and a coast fleet of two iron-clads, with 7 guns. Austria has a sea fleet eleven iron-clads, with 132 guns. Italy has a sea fleet of fifteen iron-clads, with 168 guns. Turkey has fifteen iron-clads, with 116 guns. The Netherlands have twenty-two armored vessels, with 114 guns.

Hastening the Ripening of Fruit.

Acting upon the principal that renewal of the earth immediately surrounding the roots increases their activity, and accelerates the maturing of all parts of the plant, including the fruit. Mr. Stell removed the earth about an early pear tree, eight weeks before the normal period of ripening, for a space of thirteen to fifteen feet in diameter, and to such an extent as to leave a depth of earth over the roots of only about 2—2.4 inches, which could be thoroughly warmed by the sun. He was surprised not only by the ripening of the fruit in the middle of July, but also by its superior juiciness and flavor. In another experiment, the removal of the earth from the north side of the tree, alone, caused the fruit on that side to ripen several days earlier than on the south side. Frequent watering was of course necessary in the above experiment.

The valuation of property in the cities of Massachusetts has increased over $30,000,000 in a year.

Thoughts for Saturday Night.

Adversity often leads to prosperity.

Employment is Nature's physician, and is essential to human happiness.

Account him thy real friend who desires thy good, rather than thy good will.

Whoever makes the truth appear unpleasant, commits high treason against virtue.

He who reforms himself has done more towards reforming the public than a crowd of noisy, impotent patriots.

Sorrow comes soon enough without despondency; it does a man no good to carry a lightning rod to attract trouble.

Small means often accomplish great things. Each of us may do something to others, and true sympathy and loving ministry are never lost.

No doctrine is good for anything that does not leave behind it an ethereal furrow, ready for the planting of seed which shall bear abundant harvest.

There never did and never will exist anything permanently noble and excellent in a character which was a stranger to the exercise of resolute self denial.

There is much more to be said in favor of most men and creatures than we generally think. The trouble is that we care too little about finding out the good things.

We must not hope to be mowers,
And to gather the ripe, gold ears,
Until we have first been sowers
And watered the ground with tears.

If you hate your enemies you will contract such a vicious habit of mind as by degrees will break out upon those who are your friends or those who are indifferent to you.

Look not mournfully into the past. It comes not back again. Wisely improve the present. It is thine. Go forth to meet the shadowy future without fear, and with a manly heart.

It is not what people read, but what they remember, that makes them learned. It is not what they profess, but what they practice, that makes them righteous. "Be ye also righteous."

It is perhaps well for us that we do not count up in early life the number of steps, many of them weary ones, we shall have to take in treading the long road that reaches from the cradle to the grave.

The world is a looking-glass, and gives back every man the reflection of his own face. Frown at it, and it will turn and look sourly upon you; laugh at it and with it, and it is a jolly, kind companion.

Each change in your inward experience or eternal condition is a new trust by which to try your faith and love, and will be a help toward perfecting your soul, if you receive it with love and submission.

Habits influence the character pretty much as under currents influence a vessel, and whether they speed us on the way of our wishes or retard our progress, their power is not the less important because imperceptible.

The Ashantee War—Four Villages Destroyed.

Late English newspapers publish dispatches from Sir Garnet J. Wolseley, the General in command of the forces on the Gold Coast. From them it appears that he led a detachment of troops from Elmina against some hostile villages. The advancing column consisted of 550 fighting men, and about 300 carriers. The blue jackets contributed 27 officers and men, and the marines 163 officers and men. The Second West India Regiment furnished 205 officers and men.

The enemy was encountered in a dense bush a short distance from the village of Essaman, about a quarter past 7 o'clock in the morning, after the column had marched along a track at times through swamp knee deep, and at others through high bush. The enemy, after a short action, gave way, and were then dislodged from the village by the use of shells and rockets. Essaman was captured and burned. A large quantity of powder and many guns were found. A few dead bodies were seen, but the nature of the bush rendered all estimate either of the enemy's number or losses purely conjectural.

Col. McNeill, the chief staff officer, and Capt. Fremantle, the senior naval officer on the station, were wounded.

The deserted village of Amquasa was reached about noon, and was destroyed. Akimfoo, another deserted place, was shelled and destroyed later in the day. While the soldiers were burning Ampenee, some eight hundred yards further to the westward, the Ashantees fired on them, wounding a Houssa, one of the native police. As the troops were returning, quite a number of Ashantees moved through the bush got to the eastward of them and opened fire. It was returned with great emotion, and the Ashantees were driven back.

The men reached Elmina about eight o'clock in the evening, after a tramp of twenty-one miles, well satisfied with their day's work. The casualties amounted to only twenty-two wounded officers and men, but two Houssas have since died. The Ashantee loss was considerable.

The English officers were not particularly pleased with their native allies, as they showed a wild propensity to fire in the air or at imaginary foes in the bush.

SINGULAR SUIT.—An action against a dentist for pulling the wrong tooth came before a Keene (N. H.) Court the other day. The plaintiff, Mrs. Alice Lovell, being unavoidably absent by reason of having died, her interests were represented by her husband, who asserted that his wife gave the dentist, Dr. I. W. Russell, special directions to pull certain teeth and not to molest certain other teeth, but he made a clean sweep of one jaw, and was rapidly performing the coup in the other, when Mrs. Lovell recovered from the anæsthetic and shut her mouth. The suit was for $5,000 damages, but also lucky, considering that it might have been a manslaughtering on the dentist's part, and that the plaintiff was dead, through [illegible] about right.

The M'Kean Miner.

TERMS—$2.00 IN ADVANCE.

THURSDAY, DEC. 18, 1873.

H. F. BARBOUR, Editor.

Salary Grab in Congress.

The action of the House of Representatives on the bill from the majority of the Select Committee, repealing the salary grab of last session is not encouraging that there will be much reform legislation from this Congress. When members are brought face to face with the question of voting two thousand dollars out of their pockets into the national treasury, the radical professions they made on the stump and in popularity-seeking letters, are very apt to evaporate into thin air. The bill was defeated on the pretence that it was not radical enough, and by the aid of members who wanted the franking privilege restored. When a new bill is reported it will probably go the same way on the ground that it is too radical, and so there is likely to be a pretty game of shuttlecock the whole session, and decided action avoided on every imaginable pretence but the honest one.—There are more ways to killing a dog than choking him to death with butter, and it will be seen that there are more ways of killing the repeal of the salary grab than by an honest and direct vote on the merits of the question.

The debate in the House, was noticeable from the fact that Alexander H. Stephens, the Vice President of the late Southern Confederacy, took part in the discussion, and argued the entire propriety of the salary grab, and in favor of high salaries for all federal officials. He referred to the fact that in the last speech he made in Congress, before he "went out with his State," he had maintained that if the salaries of members of Congress were $10,000, of Senators $15,000, of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court $50,000, of Associate Judges $25,000, and of the President $100,000, it would be better for the country at large. He held the same opinion still. It may be added that nearly all the Southern members are in favor of keeping up the Congressional salaries to the highest possible notch. Gen Garfield, of Ohio, replied to Mr. Stephens, and contended for a return to the old salaries and an equalization of mileage on the basis of actual expenses.

The appearance of Mr. Stephens in the arena of debate, where he won his highest fame as a politician and Statesman, and the fact that his speech was attentively and closely listened to by a body of which two thirds are Republicans, emphasizes the fact that the asperities of the civil war are about exhausted. Additional force is added to this thought by the almost unanimous passage of the general amnesty bill a few day ago, which will permit Jeff Davis to take a seat by Mr. Stephens' side in the House, or in his old seat in the Senate, if he can find a constituency foolish enough to commission him. This condition of of things illustrates the magnanimity of the Republican party. But, at the same time by its policy, it has secured and maintained equal rights to all. Mr. Stephens now finds negro associates on the floor of the House. When Jeff Davis made his secession speech, Henry Wilson, now Vice President, replied that a colored man would fill his seat in the Senate, and this fact has been realized.

The commotion and flutter among a flock of pigeons at a sudden and disastrous shot could not be greater than that of the Democratic papers at the Democratic nomination of Fernando Wood for Speaker and the square endorsement of back pay.—They have apologized and fretted and fumed and defended and scolded—everything by turns and nothing long. But nothing they say can wipe out the fact that the Democratic representatives, by a vote of two to one, made Wood their leader and candidate for Speaker, and did it because he favored and took back pay.

The Democratic congressmen are consistent in spite of their newspaper. A majority of them voted for the back pay bill, and now nearly all of them have voted for Fernando Wood for Speaker, who both voted for and appropriated the back pay. We should think it was about time to cease efforts to hold the Republican party responsible for the back pay business.

Sunset, Dew-Drop, Shoo-Fly Cox.

Cox is a magnet. Toward him fly by natural affinity all the ridiculous epithets, all the silly stories which float around in the lively atmosphere of Washington life. Nothing could more distinctly mark the played condition intellectually of the Democratic party than the fact that this busy little buzzer is one of its foremost leaders.

When Fernando Wood was chosen by the Democrats of the House of Representatives as their official leader, a large portion of the Democratic press made a great outcry because Cox was not selected. When Speaker Blaine, naturally accepted the verdict of the Democrats as to the comparative worth of their own men, and gave Mr. Wood a place on the Committee of Ways and Means, the same journals raised another shriek because Cox was not the lucky man.

According to the insiders Wood is the Democratic leader in the House, according to the outsiders Cox is. Wood is the meanest man in Congress; Cox is the most ridiculous. His skill in making a laughing stock of himself has probably never been surpassed in Congress, not even by the Ambrosial Ashley.

It is noticeable that both these eminent exponents of vanity stricken silliness, one a Democrat and the other a Republican, came into notoriety in Ohio. Their constituents soon dropped them both, when Ashley had sense enough to subside.—Cox, however, who had previously been a fierce enemy of carpet-baggers, immediately carpet-bagged to New York for the express purpose of getting an office, and the Democrats of that city kindly consented to keep him at the public crib.

He never fails to make himself ridiculous, and never succeeds in doing much of anything else. A book of travels written by him contained such a silly, sentimental, spread eagle description of a sunset as to gain for its author the name of "Sun-set" Cox. A few years ago he went buzzing around Ben Butler, who extinguished him with the appropriate epithet of "Shoo-Fly," which stuck because it was appropriate. And now he has applied to himself, with a little help from Lyman Tremain, the sobriquet of "Dew Drop." If by carpet-bagging from State to State he can manage to keep in Congress, he will ere long have as many titles as an Emperor of China.

What a wonderful, vigorous, manly, intellectual party it must be, one of whose greatest men is Sunset Dew-Drop Shoo-Fly Cox.

Hopeless.

The New York *Tribune* was good Democratic authority on this section before election but we don't see it quoted quite so often since. Here is one of its latest shots:

"The administration party has been guilty of some great follies and great crimes. But to repudiate that party and set up in its place one that has no more consistency, sincerity or honesty than has been shown by the Democrats on this matter, would be turning out blunderers to install thieves in their places. The truth is, and it is useless to undertake to disguise it, the Democratic party is hopeless. It has survived its principles, its sense of honor, its integrity and its capacity for usefulness. It lags superfluous. The best service it can do the country is to disband."

The Washington *Republican*, has the following complimentary notice of Hon S. Ross:

Among the members of Congress from Pennsylvania, we are gratified to welcome the name of Hon Sobieski Ross, of the Eighteenth Congressional district, who succeeds Representative Sherwood. Democrat, by a majority of twenty five hundred votes. Judge Ross has been distinguished in his State as a gentleman of enlarged views, and a public spirited and patriotic citizen. It is a matter of sincere congratulation to have the advantage of his experienced judgment and ripe scholarship in the councils of the nation.

"The *Tribune* has no love for the Administration, but it cannot withhold its praise for the skill with which the Administration has secured a peaceful settlement of the Spanish complication which the *Tribune* thought impossible.

Spain accedes to our demands, but even that does not satisfy some of the bloodthirsty New York editors who insist on war any way. If they were the only ones in danger of getting killed a war might be carried on without serious loss to the country.

Mr. Beecher, according to all the verdict that Plymouth Church has yet rendered, is not guilty, but he mustn't do it again.

GO TO EATON & SPRAGUE'S

FOR YOUR

STOVES, HARDWARE, COOKING UTENSILS, SHELF FURNITURE, CUTLERY, TINWARE,

and everything that can be found in a first-class Hardware Store.

THEY WILL NOT BE OUTDONE IN PRICES OR QUALITY OF GOODS.

USE AND BEAUTY!

In accordance with the demands of the times, I

M. L. Armstrong,

take this occasion to inform my friends and patrons that now henceforth and forever,

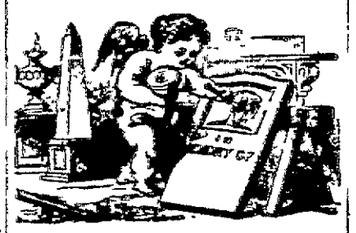
JEWELRY & SILVERWARE

will be sold at prices to satisfy the most prudent.

Witness my hand and no seal this third day of December A. D. 1873.

M. L. ARMSTRONG

SMETHPORT MARBLE WORKS.



The undersigned keeps constantly on hand a full assortment of

MONUMENTS, TOMBSTONES,

TABLE-TOPS, MANTEL-PIECES

And Marble Work of every description, also Stone Work for buildings and sidewalks. All work done on the most reasonable terms and in the most workmanlike manner. Call and examine for yourselves. JOHN DIGEL.

Smethport, Sept. 25, 1870.

NOTICE!

J. G. Pelton,

OLEAN, N. Y.

Merchant Tailor, has just returned from New York with his Fall and Winter Stock of Goods, Consisting of English, French and American Suitings, Overcoats, Cassimeres and trimmings in all of the new and desirable styles.

Extra pains will be taken to give you Nice fitting Suits made in the most durable and artistic manner.

11—3 6m

PHYSICIANS & DRUGGISTS.

A prominent New York physician lately complained to Duncan Dick about his Sandal Wood Oil Capsules, stating that some dozen there cured his Catarrhs, adding that a patient of his had taken them for some time without effect. On being informed that several imitations were made and sold he inquired and found that his patient had been taking capsules sold in bottles, and not DUNCAN, DICK & CO'S.

What happened to this physician may have happened to others, and Duncan, Dick & Co. take this method of protecting physicians, druggists and themselves, and preventing Oil of Sandalwood from coming into disrepute.

Physicians who once prescribe the Capsules will continue to do so, for they contain the purest Oil in the best and cheapest form.

Duncan, Dick & Co use more Oil of Sandalwood in the manufacture of their capsules than all the wholesale and retail Druggists and Gentlemen in the United States combined, and this is the sole reason why the genre all is sold cheaper in their capsules than in any other form.

Oil of Sandalwood is destroying every other remedy, only expensive enough to be used in capsules and genuine even in all or nearly all cases. From no other medicine can there results be had.

Dick, you can positive relive the problem have considered by many eminent physicians, of how to avoid the nausea and disgust experienced in swallowing, which are well known to detract from if not destroy, the good effects of many valuable remedies.

Each capsule is wrapped up in tin foil and must before they in each, and are the only capsules prescribed by Physicians.

NB. These were the only Capsules awarded to the last Paris Exposition.

Send for a pamphlet to 36 W mans St reet, New York.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

Sample Agency 115 Maiden Street, New York.

11—1y

CHANGE ENDS!

CHANGE ENDS!

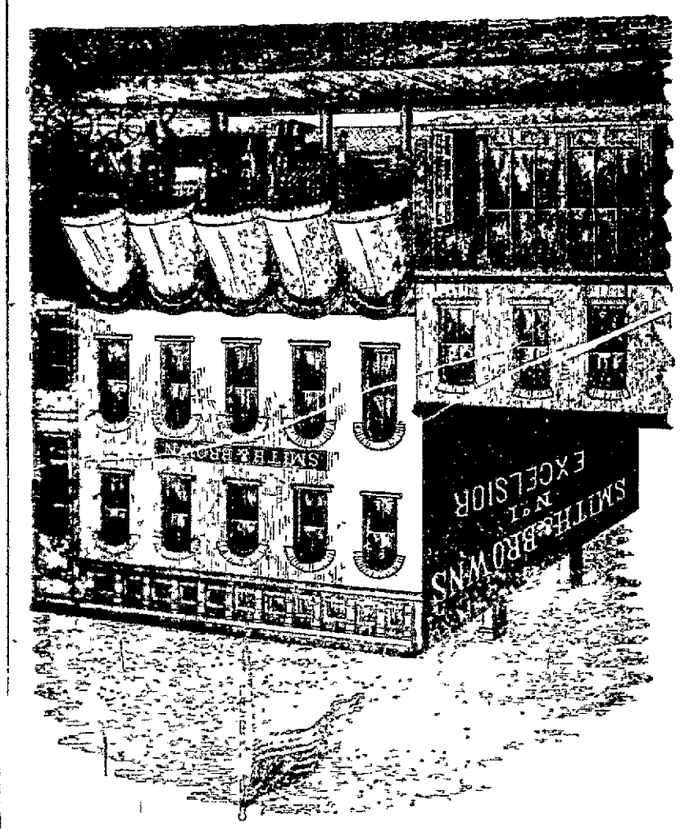
REVERSE THE PAPER, I MEAN,

READ,

REFLECT,

AND

ACT PROMPTLY!



R. O. SMITH.

Our customers and the trade generally are requested to call and examine our immense stock at reduced prices.

Fifty Barrels "A" COFFEE SUGAR at ELEVEN CENTS.

Fifty Chests SIX SHILLING TEA for FORTY CENTS.

FURS and BUFFALO ROBES WAY DOWN! DOWN!

Ten Bales 4-4 Sheetings at from - - - 10 TO 12 CENTS.

Two Cases Ginghams at - - - - 12 & 15 CENTS.

Five Cases Best Standard Prints - - - AT 11 CENTS.

Our entire stock of CARPETS - - - - AT COST.

HOW IS THIS?

Will offer his Entire Stock at prices that will compare successfully with those of the forced sales of any house in the State, not excepting Assigned Stock, and those being sold by the SHERIFF.

Olean, N. Y.

R. O. SMITH,

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, THE 17th INST.,

GREAT REDUCTION!

YOU WILL SAVE MONEY

By buying your clothing of

M. LEVY, OLEAN, N. Y., & PORT ALLEGANY, PA.

I have now received an immense stock of WINTER CLOTHING bought under the recent PANIC PRICES, and can offer at such prices that it will pay parties to come here for anything in that line.

My stock comprises a full line of

Fall and Winter Overcoats,

Business Suits,

Fine Dress Suits,

AND A LARGE VARIETY OF BOY'S CLOTHING,

I keep the largest stock in Western New York and Northern Pennsylvania, and can sell goods as low as they can be bought in any city.

CALL AT MY STORE AND YOU WILL ALWAYS FIND

GOOD GOODS AND FAIR DEALING.

M. Levy, { Olean, N. Y. (Korns' Old Stand.) Port Allegany, Pa., Empire Block.

W. S. BROWNELL,

DEALER IN

DRY GOODS & GROCERIES, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES &c., &c., &c.

Motto—*Quick Sales, Small Profits.*

Store opposite Baptist Church, Smethport, Pa. Patronage is respectfully solicited.

OLEAN AD.

HERMAN SCHUETZ,

OLEAN, N. Y.,

Practical Jeweler and Dealer in

Watches, Clocks & Jewelry,

SOLID SILVER AND PLATED WARE

FANCY GOODS AND NOTIONS

Spectacles

WATCHES, CLOCKS & JEWELRY carefully repaired and warranted.

ENGRAVING DONE TO ORDER.

The above-mentioned goods will be sold cheap at one door north of First National Bank, OLEAN, N. Y.

BUFFALO CARDS.

P. BECKER & CO.,

WHOLESALE

GROCERS,

AND DEALERS IN

Paints, Oils,

Glass, Putty,

Nails, Etc., Etc

468 and 470 Main Street,

BUFFALO, N. Y.

A. M. ADAMS & CO,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF

TOBACCO, SNUFF AND CIGARS

No. 46 and 50 PEARL St., Buffalo, N. Y

Callar & Robinson,

DEALERS IN

Drugs, Paints,

Oils, Fancy Goods,

&c., &c., &c., &c., &c.

KANE. PA.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

For Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, such as Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption.

Among the great discoveries of modern science, few are of more real value to mankind than this effectual remedy for all diseases of the Throat and Lungs. A vast trial of its virtues, throughout this and other countries, has shown that it does surely and effectually cure them. The testimony of our best citizens, of all classes, establishes the fact, that CHERRY PECTORAL will and does relieve and cure the afflicting disorders of the Throat and Lungs beyond any other medicine. The most dangerous affections of the Pulmonary Organs yield to its power; and cases of Consumption, cured by this preparation, are publicly known, so remarkable as hardly to be believed, were they not proven beyond dispute. As a remedy it is adequate, on which the public may rely for full protection. By curing Coughs, the forerunners of more serious disease, it saves a numbered lives, and an amount of suffering not to be computed. It challenges trial, and convinces the most sceptical. Every family should keep it on hand as a protection against the early and unperceived attack of Pulmonary Affections, which are easily met at first, but which become incurable, and too often fatal, if neglected. Tender lungs need this defence, and it is unwise to be without it. As a safeguard to children, amid the distressing diseases which beset the Throat and Chest of childhood, CHERRY PECTORAL is invaluable; for, by its timely use, multitudes are rescued from premature graves, and saved to the love and affection centred on them. It acts speedily and surely against ordinary colds, securing sound and health-restoring sleep. No one will suffer troublesome Influenza and pain of Bronchitis, when they know how easily they can be cured.

Originally the product of long, laborious, and successful chemical investigation, no cost or toil is spared in making every bottle in the utmost possible perfection. It may be confidently relied upon as possessing all the virtues it has ever exhibited, and capable of producing cures as memorable as the greatest it has ever effected.

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.,

Practical and Analytical Chemists.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

THE VICTOR SEWING MACHINE CO want reliable and energetic Agents in this County. The VICTOR is a Lock-stitch, Shuttle Machine with self-acting Needle, beef finished, 4 most perfect machine sewed. An increase of over 5000 per cent on sales of 1872 over 1872. For Terms, &c., Address

VICTOR SEWING MACHINE CO.
1227 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Dr. Crook's Wine of Tar

Contains Vegetable Expectorant and Sedative. The combined Tonic virtues contained with the rich medicinal qualities of Tar, which renders it so healing upon the vocal and bronchial membranes, together with a superior Tonic, restores the appetite and invigorates the system. For Persons in Bad Health, Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Difficulty of Breathing, Pain in the Chest, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Want of Appetite, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Dizziness, Female Weakness, Chronic Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder, and Urinary Organs, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Scrofula, and all diseases of the Throat, Lungs, Stomach, Liver and Blood, it has no equal. It effectually cures all Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Bronchitis, Asthma, Consumption, and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs, and has been used with wonderful success in all climates for the last 20 years. Prepared only by A. M. CROOK & CO., Chemists, Fort Worth, Texas. Sold by druggists everywhere. Price $1.00.

For Sale in Olean and Hyndsville, by

M. COOY & REILLY and ARMSTRONG & CO.

Executor's Notice.

WHEREAS Letters testamentary to the estate of the late Rowland Bonsall, late of the township of Sergeant, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the said decedent will make known the same, without delay, to

W. S. OVIATT, Executor.
MARY A. BURDICK, Executrix.

Smethport, Nov. 27, 1873.

Administrator's Notice.

The undersigned having been appointed Administrators of the estate of John Talmadge, late of Liberty township, all persons having claims against said estate are requested to present the same to the subscribers and all persons owing said estate will make immediate payment

A. L. WRIGHT,
S. H. TALMADGE,
Admr's

Richard Hatfield } In Common Pleas of
vs. } McKean county, Dec. Term, 1873.
Pitt, Buffalo & Erie R. R. Co. }
McKean Co. ss.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, To the [illegible]

Whereas [illegible] and cause [illegible] Rail Road Company [illegible] before the Judges [illegible] for said county [illegible] Monday of December, next, there to answer Richard Hatfield [illegible] and to show cause if any you have why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted and have you then and there this writ. Witness the Hon. H. W. Williams, President Judge of our said court the 25th day of Sept., A. D., 1873.

M. A. SPRAGUE, Prothy

I hereby certify the foregoing to be a true and attested copy of the original now in my office.

E. N. POWELL, Sheriff.

WANTED A General Agent for McKean Co. to represent the Connecticut Life Insurance Co. of Hartford Conn. An energetic man can do well by addressing with references

E. W. BAKEWELL, Manager,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

The M'Kean Miner.

THURSDAY, DEC. 18, 1873.

Schedule of Train Time at Larrabee's.

TRAINS GOING NORTH—

Night Express	4:42 a m
Through Mail	1:40 p m
Local Freight	9:45 a m
Bolivar Local Freight	2:25 p m
Through Freight	12:17 a m

TRAINS GOING SOUTH—

Accommodation	11:30 a m
Night Express	8:31 p m
Local Freight	2:20 p m
Port Allegany Local	5:15 p m
Through Freight	12:12 p m

The Last Call.

The accounts of the late firm of Bard & Barbour have been placed in the hands of their Attorney, D. R. Hamlin Esq., for collection. All accounts not paid before Dec. 20th. will be prosecuted.

BARD & BARBOUR.

— This is an unusually quiet Court week.

— On account of the sickness of the Pastor, there will be no services at the M. E. Church on next Sabbath.

— See the card of Myron A. Dodge, of Olean. We will say more of him next week.

— Barnes & Bancroft will have something to say through our columns next week.

— Universalist preaching at Bradford, by Rev. D. L. Shipman of Girard, Pa., on Sunday next at 2 p. m. and at DeGolier at 10½ a. m.

— As near as can be estimated, this county gave a majority of over a thousand for the New Constitution.

— There will be services in the Court House on the evening of December 23, under the auspices of the Episcopal society.

— J. E. Olds & Son informs us that parties bringing hides to their tannery can have them tanned as custom work or on shares.

— D. C. Young has been to Buffalo, therefore the wholesale houses of that city have made some large sales and Taylor & Young are overflowing with new goods.

D. R. Hamlin has received the Mineral accounts, and promises to make it lively for those who have not settled by the 22d inst. Those who desire to save costs, had better give him a call before that time

— Let everybody remember the lecture to be given this (Thursday) evening. The last that Mr. Rusbridge is able to give, being very sick, should not deter any one from attending, but is rather an additional reason why there should be a general and generous turn out.

— The Olean House, in Olean, under its new management, has lost none of its old popularity, and if we should judge by the number of travelers who seek its hospitable shelter, should say that it was gaining instead. It has been remodeled, refitted and refurnished, and is as fine a new house. And more than that, is kept by gentlemen who thoroughly understand their business.

— Tickets have been issued from this office announcing a Ball at the Bennett House on Thursday evening, Dec. 25th, 1873. The Eldredge's String Band will be in attendance, and as the house is one of the largest in Western New York, with ample room for all, a large gathering is expected.

— McCoy & Reilly have just received a very fine assortment of Diaries for 1874.—Now is the time to secure them for Christmas presents. Ladies should call and examine their large and varied assortment of French Initial Note Paper and other fancy goods.

— What the people of Olean, and the travelling public, would do without Mart. Moore as a landlord we would not undertake to conjecture. Long known as the popular landlord of the Olean House, he is now reaping fresh laurels as host of the Moore House. The hotel has been repaired and refurnished, with bells to all the rooms, with one of the finest bars in Western New York, and everything needful in a first class hotel.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—M. L. Armstrong is now prepared to furnish holiday goods to the million. He has received a large variety of Christmas Toys, Jewelry, Silver-plated Ware, Castors, Spoons, Forks, Cups, Napkin Rings, e.c., etc. Call and look at his goods, and you will undoubtedly see just what you need.

THE LYCEUM.— The session of the Lyceum last evening was the most interesting that has yet been held. The disputants seemed to have studied the subject thoroughly, and did themselves much credit in the argument. The programme for next Saturday evening is:

Essay, Rev. J. L. Rusbridge; Subject: The Art of Conversation. Select Reading, W. J. Milliken; Five minute speeches, F. Ford and H. V. Redfield; News of the week, A. W. Smith. Question for debate: Resolved, That the repeal of the Income Tax bill is unnecessary, and unjust.—R. F. Barbour' Aff. O. M. Smith, Neg.

— In another column we publish a rebus advertisement of the business of that artistic painter and prince of good fellows J. Josephs. We do not offer a prize for the best solving the enigma, but we do believe that any one calling upon J. Josephs for painting, landscape, portrait or signs, will secure a prize when the work is done. In no place in Buffalo can one spend an hour more pleasantly than in his parlors, No. 44 Exchange st. He will extend every courtesy to his friends whether they leave their orders or not. When you go to Buffalo do not fail to call at No. 44 Exchange st.

— The musical and ventriloquist performance of Prof. J. H. Sharp, Tuesday and Wednesday evenings, was not as well attended as it should have been. He is a man of extraordinary talents and as a ventriloquist cannot be excelled. His Peter Rabbit scene is capital, and well calculated to drive dull care away.

Whichever one of our School Directors it may be who took occasion during our absence to free his mind by inserting in the Miner of last week a long communication, directed to the editor of this paper, he is evidently very much in the fog as to the meaning and intent of the paragraph to which he alludes so caustically. We had no intention of making a bid for a fat job in the publication of the proceeding of the Common Council or of the School Board. We would make no charge for the publication of the same, and had no intent in that direction. We still think the people who are unable to attend the meetings of these august bodies would be pleased to read the proceedings, and we would be pleased to publish them, free gratis, for nothing without a cent.

SCHOOL EXHIBITION.— The scholars of the Academy are making preparations to furnish an entertainment to the people of this vicinity and their friends generally, on Christmas eve., the 24th, inst., in the Court House. The programme will consist of declamations, dialogues &c., interspersed with music. That it will be a very enjoyable entertainment we have every reason to believe., The proceeds are to be used for the purpose of securing an organ for the use of the school, and an admission fee of 25 cent will be charged, and 15 cents for children under fifteen years of age. There should be a large attendance.

— THE following communication contains an item of news and a moral too important to be lost to the world. We print it VERBATIM ET LITERATIM:

Turtle . Point . P. a

Dear Editer hear is a few lines which I write to you,
there was a young lady bye the name of Miss ——— came in to the grocery hear turtle pt to her bustle was so large that it broke the strings in which it was fastened with and fell of the lady went out and left it this should be a warning to ladys wearing large bustles
yours Respectfully

Turtle pt pa

plean sine no names what ever leave it out first and sell to one who wrote this
this is true and no lie.

— Nothing can be more galling to a sensitive and retiring nature than to be loaded with unmerited honor, and we thus willingly publish the following letter, with our endorsement:

KANE, Pa., Dec. 6, 1873.

M H P. Ha[illegible], D ar Sir:

I had what I am pretty generally supposed to be "Kane's" letter in the matter of the article lately published in your columns over the signature of "Josh." Being unwilling to lose the true motive of the unseen yoke will subject both of us by assuming the good people think "Josh" is Not

FRANK KING.

— A two days meeting will be held at the Moody Hollow School House next week on Saturday and Sunday, Dec. 27th, and 28th. Preaching on Saturday at 2 o'clock P. M., and Prayer and Conference meeting at the same hour in the evening. Services on Sabbath. Love Feast at 9½ a. m., Preaching at 10½ followed by the administration of the Lord's Supper. Preaching at 6½ in the evening.

H. PERK,
Pastor in Charge.

PERSONAL.— Gen. T. L. Kane is in town having sold his legal interests, and married to wife a son. His many friends will be pleased to know that the General is in unusual good health and spirits.

J. J. Barker, of the Cuba News, paid us a visit yesterday. Newspaperial labors seem to be to him both pleasant and prosperous.

Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer now stands among the first, and at the head of all articles for a similar purpose. The testimony of its physicians is conclusive as to its value, and we are personally acquainted with scores of cases where it has been used with the best of results. It will restore grey hair to its natural color, and leaves it glossy, and in a healthy condition; while, for heads troubled with dandruff, or any disease of the scalp, it acts like a charm in cleansing them. Try it, and you will not be disappointed. [Lowell Courier, May, 2 1868.

— It is fortunate for the dressy young men and old of this section, since our borough is deprived of a first-class tailor, that Mr. J. G. Felton carries on business in Olean. The quality of his goods and of his work cannot be excelled in Buffalo, and his prices are much lower. Read his advertisement in another column, and call upon him for a nice fitting suit of clothes when you go to Olean.

THE ELECTION.— The election on Tuesday was not very exciting, though occasionally a little warmth in argument was manifested. The result of the vote in this borough and township plainly showed that the sentiment was all one way, there being only 13 votes against the new Constitution in the borough, and 6 against it in the township.

A town in which business men do not advertise, is like a graveyard, speaking the same unmistakable language—"the dead are here."

MARRIED.

At the residence of the bride's father, in Keating, on Wednesday, the 10th, day of December, 1873, by the Rev. J. M. Hoyt, Mr. D. W. Bronson, of Chicago, Ill., and Miss LAURA O. CHADWICK, of Keating Pa.

DIED.

HOWE.—In Rochester, N. Y., Nov. 30, 1873, Nora, [illegible] Howe, formerly of this place

School House Letting.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Board of [illegible] Directors of the Foreman Hollow School District, [illegible] Township of Hamilton, Potter county, Pa., on the [illegible] day of [illegible] next, at 11 o'clock, [illegible] for the performance of contract and work [illegible] for the erection of a school house in said district. Proposals will be addressed to Rob. W. Foreman, President of the Board, Hamilton, Potter county, Pa., and must be accompanied with a [illegible] for the faithful performance of the same, in case the bid is accepted. The Board reserve the right to reject any or all bids which, in their judgment, are not for the best interest of the district.

By order of the Board,

[illegible], Secretary.

Hamilton, Dec. 1, 1873.

Business Directory.

Byron D. Hamlin & Son.

LAW AND LAND OFFICE. Agency of the Keating lands situated in the Counties of McKean, Potter, Cameron, Clinton and Clearfield.

Smethport, Pa.

S. D. Freeman,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

SMETHPORT McKean county, Pa., will attend promptly to all calls in his profession.

H. L. McCoy,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Smethport, McKean county, Pa., will attend to all calls in his profession.

D. V. Crossmire.

Resident Surgeon P. & E. R. R. Co.

23 FRANKLIN ST., KANE, PA.

Prompt attendance given to all professional call

Backus & Milliken.

ATTORNEYS & Counsellors at Law, Smethport, Pa., will give prompt attention to all business entrusted to their care. Office up stairs in Nasewell block, on Main street.

W. J. MILLIKEN. JOHN C. BACKUS.

P. Ford.

ATTORNEY and Counselor at Law and Collector of Internal Revenue for McKean, Elk and Cameron counties, will give his attention to all matters pertaining to his profession in the above counties. Office, Ford Building, Church street, Smethport, Pa.

Alfred Sturdevant,

HAS opened a Barber Shop in the basement of the Bennett House, where he is prepared to do shaving, shampooing, hair cutting, Dyeing, &c., in the best style of the art. Ladies' hair cut and dressed in the latest style. Splendid bath-rooms are connected with my shop. Also perfumery, toilet soaps, &c., for sale.

P. L. Webster

WOULD INFORM the citizens of Bradford and vicinity that he keeps ready made coffins constantly on hand. Burial cases and caskets furnished if required.

Bradford, Pa., Dec. 11, 1871.

W. F. DeGolier,

PRACTICAL JEWELER, and dealer in all kinds of Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Spectacles, eye-glasses, silver and plated ware, &c. Repairing done with neatness and dispatch and warranted to give satisfaction.

Smethport, Pa.

New Cabinet Shop.

THE undersigned takes this opportunity of informing the public that, having removed his Cabinet Shop two doors above the old stand,—opposite the dwelling house of Mrs. Walker—he is prepared to sell chairs of most every description and Furniture of most every kind, and keeps constantly on hand a large supply of all articles of furniture, picture frames, &c., &c.

WM. PRITT.

Smethport, Feb. 1, 1872.

New Paint Shop.

THE subscriber has opened a shop on Mechanic street, near John B. Tyler's old stand, where he is now prepared to do all kinds of painting in the best possible style. Carriage painting, striping, lettering and sign painting and all other work in this line done in the best manner. The best of material used, and satisfaction guaranteed

CARL SASSE.

Smethport, May 9, 1872.

James D. Otto.

Let the people of McKean county remember that at my old stand in Port Allegany they can still get blacksmithing done better, cheaper, and on shorter notice than at any other shop in northern Pennsylvania. All kinds of Blacksmithing—Scrolling, Ornamental, Wagon making, etc. Special attention paid to shoeing.

Port Allegany, March 20, 1872.

OLEAN HOUSE

P. E. Stone & Co., Prop's.

This House has been Thoroughly Repaired and Newly Furnished. Barber Shop, Bath Room, Restaurant and Billiard Saloon attached. Room for 100 teams. Barn room for 200 horses.

MOORE HOUSE,

OLEAN, N. Y.

M. V. Moore, Proprietor.

(FORMERLY FOSTER HOUSE.)

Newly Furnished. Bells to all rooms. Best to all towns. Best bar in Western New York.

L. L. Chichester,

Blank Book Manufacturer,

Ruling, Printing, & Binding,

Executed in the best manner.

Nos. 194 & 198 Washington St.

BUFFALO, N. Y.

Myron A. Dodge.

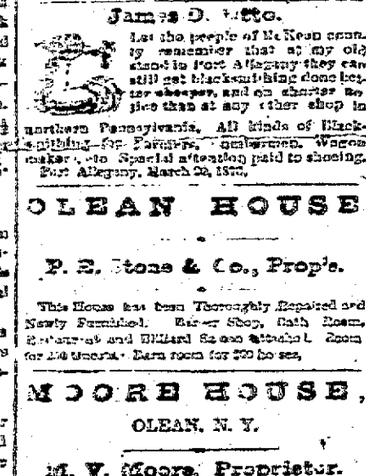
Notary Public and Claim Agent,

Olean, N. Y.

Bounty and Pension Claims Collected & Obtainable.

Particular attention given to applications for increased Pension and Rejected Claims.

Office with W. H. Reynolds.



Armstrong & Co's Column.

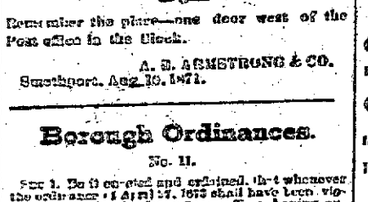
AT THE

DRUG STORE, IN SMETHPORT

CAN BE FOUND

The Largest, and Best selected

STOCK OF



AND

TOILET ARTICLES,

PERFUMERY,

TOILET SOAPS,

COMBS,

BRUSHES,

COSMETICS,

HAIR OILS,

VARNISHES,

COLOGNE,

PATENT MEDICINES

SCHOOL BOOKS,

STATIONERY

AND

FANCY GOODS

generally, that was ever brought into Smethport.

CHOICE LIQUORS!

Sold only by Prescription or Thoroughly Medicated

A Call is Solicited.

Remember the place—one door west of the Post office in the block.

A. S. ARMSTRONG & CO.

Smethport, Aug. 30, 1871.

Borough Ordinances.

No. 11.

SEC. 1. Be it enacted and ordained, that whenever the ordinance of April 7, 1873 shall have been violated it shall be the duty of any officer having authority to seize and detain said work until the owner or owners or some one on their behalf shall appear and tender or pay the sum of money requires by the ordinance of said borough

SEC. 2 The officer shall make diligent enquiry and if the owner cannot be found he shall within the space of four days make a written statement to the Borough Clerk of said borough which shall contain a full description of said work together with the date of the seizure which shall be entered in the Clerks books.

SEC. 3. Then in case no owner shall appear or if appearing shall refuse or neglect to pay said sum so required the said officer shall forthwith complain to some one of the Justices of the Peace of said borough, setting forth the violation of the ordinance with a minute statement of all costs up to the time and also state if the owner can or cannot be found, which shall be entered by the Justice of the Peace of Record and signed by complainant.

SEC. 4. If the owner can be found the Justice shall forthwith issue a Summons to the Constable commanding the defendant to appear on a certain day and show cause, if any he or she shall have, why judgment shall not be rendered against them at the return day and hour, and upon the return of the writ the justice of the peace shall hear and determine as right and justice shall belong, provided always that either party shall have the right of appeal.

SEC. 5. And if the owner does not pay all costs and expenses on the justice rendering his verdict, or if no owner is found on the receipt of complaint, then the justice of the peace shall forthwith issue his execution to the Constable to seize and stock and expose to public vendue by giving ten days notice with printed or written notices put up in six public places in the borough, returning the copies if any to the owner if he can be found, to all cases making lawful returns to the said justice of the Peace within five days of the execution.

SEC. 6. The Justice of the Peace shall forthwith pay over the money so collected to the treasurer of said Borough, reserving costs only, and if no owner shall appear within the space of ninety days the money shall belong to said borough and the owner shall be forever debarred from any recovery.

P. T. KENNEDY, Burgess.

No. 12.

SEC. 1. Be it enacted and ordained, that any person who shall be found intoxicated in any street or highway or public house or public place in this borough shall be fined upon the view of or upon proof made before the Burgess or Justice of the Peace, not exceeding five dollars, to be levied upon the goods and chattels of the defendant.

SEC. 2. If such person shall refuse or neglect to satisfy the said fine or costs and chattels cannot be found whereof to levy the same by distress, he or she shall be committed to the county jail until the said forfeiture is paid.

PETER T. KENNEDY, Burgess.

No. 13.

Be it ordained and enacted, that any person found driving, leading or riding any horses or cattle on the sidewalks, or hitching to shade trees in the Borough of Bradford, upon conviction thereof shall be fined one dollar and costs.

PETER T. KENNEDY, Burgess.

Attest: from the Minutes of the Council of Bradford Boro', Nov. 10, 1873.

E. W. DAVIS, Clerk.

Notice.

I hereby give notice of my retirement from the firm of Aull & Carmouth.

O'CONNOR AULL.

Smethport, Pa., Dec. 1, 1873.

J. E. Olds & Son,

HAVING made arrangements to carry on the TANNING BUSINESS on a more extended scale, would respectfully invite the citizens of McKean county to give them a trial. CUSTOM WORK to made a specialty, and satisfaction guaranteed. Remember the place—three miles from Smethport, on the Olean road. Farmers' Valley, Jan. 11, 1872.

Gibson, Pierce & Gibson,

Manufacturers and Dealers in

Plain and Fancy Cassimeres,

Colored and White Flannels, etc.

Otto, Catt. Co. N. Y.

Orders respectfully solicited.

Merchants Hotel,

Opposite N. Y. Central Railroad and Lake Shore Depot,

BUFFALO, N. Y.

Terms, $2 00 per day. Wm. Tucker, Prop'r.

This Hotel has been newly Furnished.

TO OUR FRIENDS AND THE PUBLIC.

We wish to call especial attention to our large and complete stock of **School Books, Miscellaneous Books, Stationery, Albums,** &c., which we bought for cash of the receiver appointed for BARNES, LENT & Co., Buffalo, directly after their failure, at TEN PER CENT. below the publisher's and manufacturer's prices to jobbers, we therefore DEFY competition, and are prepared to wholesale School Books to dealers in other parts of the county at bottom figures. Our stock of

CONFECTIONERY

is always complete, as we receive it in small quantities every few days thereby insuring its freshness. We also keep the very choicest brands of *CIGARS and TOBACCO* the market affords. Our FANCY GOODS, SUNDRIES, PERFUMERIES, &c., being selected with the greatest care from the best Importing Houses, we are enabled to offer as complete a line as can be found in this part of the country, at the lowest prices. We also keep strictly pure

WINES & LIQUORS

for medical use only. Prescriptions, recipes, &c., carefully prepared.

With many thanks for the liberal patronage we have so far enjoyed, we would respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.

McCOY & REILLY.

SMETHPORT, Nov. 6, 1873.

"Look Before You Leap."

On the easiest of terms, and warranted to give entire satisfaction.

CANNOT BE EXCELLED

for variety of work nor ease of handling.

I also have on hand a sample Machine of the

"G. F."

size, the best in the market for heavy work

Please examine the *Weed* before buying elsewhere.

W. K. NYE.

Bradford, Pa., Feb 18, 1873.

Goodall's PLAYING CARDS.

THE BEST—THE CHEAPEST.

STEAMSHIPS—Cheapest kind made.
REGATTAS—A Cheap Common Card.
BROADWAYS—A Nice common card.
VIRGINIAS—Fine calico backs.
GEN. JACKSONS—Cheap and popular. [Pat ent backs, various colors and designs]
COLUMBIAS—[Euchre deck,] extra quality.
GOLDEN GATES—One of the best cards made
Mt. VERNONS—Extra fine, two-color patterns

ASK FOR THE ABOVE—TAKE NO OTHERS

Price list on application. Dealers supplied by

VICTOR E. MAUGER,
100 to 112 Reade Street, New York.

11 6

HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER.

Every year increases the popularity of this valuable Hair Preparation; which is due to merit alone. We can assure our old patrons that it is kept fully up to its high standard; and it is the only reliable and perfected preparation for restoring GRAY OR FADED HAIR to its youthful color, making it soft, lustrous, and silken. The scalp, by its use, becomes white and clean. It removes all eruptions and dandruff, and, by its tonic properties, prevents the hair from falling out, as it stimulates and nourishes the hair-glands. By its use, the hair grows thicker and stronger. In baldness, it restores the capillary glands to their normal vigor, and will create a new growth, except in extreme old age. It is the most economical HAIR DRESSING ever used, as it requires fewer applications, and gives the hair a splendid, glossy appearance. A. A. Hayes, M.D., State Assayer of Massachusetts, says, "The constituents are pure, and carefully selected for excellent quality; and I consider it the BEST PREPARATION for its intended purposes."

Sold by all Druggists, and Dealers in Medicine.

Price One Dollar.

Buckingham's Dye

FOR THE WHISKERS.

As our Renewer in many cases requires too long a time, and too much care, to restore gray or faded Whiskers, we have prepared this dye, in *one preparation*; which will quickly and effectually accomplish this result. It is easily applied, and produces a color which will neither rub nor wash off. Sold by all Druggists. Price Fifty Cents.

Manufactured by R. P. HALL & CO., NASHUA, N.H.

Buffalo, New York and Philadelphia Railway.

ON AND AFTER NOV. 22d, 1873, UNTIL further notice, Trains will run as follows:

Leaving Buffalo.

7.20 a. m. Through Mail, daily except Sundays, stopping at Olean 10.35, Larrabees 11.30, Port Allegany 11.55, Emporium 1.00 p. m.

Passengers by this train make connections at the B. N. & P. Depot at Emporium, at 6.30 p m for local points on the P. & E. R. R. East.

3.25 p. m. Night Express, daily, stopping at Olean 6.27 Larrabees 7.15, Port Allegany 7.50, Emporium 8.50 p. m.

Through Pullman sleeping cars run on this train from Buffalo to Baltimore and Washington without change.

Trains Leave Emporium.

2.35 a. m. Night Express, daily, stopping at Port Allegany 3.50, Larrabees 4.17, Olean 5.10, 9.50 a. m.

Passengers by this train make direct and close communications with the Lake Shore, Great Western, Grand Trunk and Canada Southern Railroads for all points in Canada and the West.

8.15 a. m. Local Freight and Passenger, stopping at Port Allegany 5.40, Larrabees 6.45, Olean 8.35, Buffalo 1.50, p. m.

2.00 p. m. Through Mail, daily, except Sundays, stopping at Port Allegany 3.10, Larrabees 3.45, Olean 4.35, Buffalo 8.00, p.m.

H. L. LYMAN, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

A. D. TEOMA, Jr., Supt.

Pennsylvania Railroad,

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division

WINTER TIME TABLE.

On and after SUNDAY, NOV. 24, 1873, the Trains on the Philadelphia & Erie Rail Road Division will run as follows:

WESTWARD.

BUFFALO EX. leaves Phila		12.55 p. m
" "	Renovo	11.43 p. m
" "	arr. at Emporium	1.45 a. m
" "	Buffalo	9.00 a. m
ERIE MAIL leaves Phila		10.30 p. m
" "	Renovo	10.15 a. m
" "	Emporium	12.30 p. m
" "	St. Marys	1.27 p. m
" "	arr. at Erie	7.40 p. m
RENOVO ACCOM. leaves Renovo		7.15 p. m
" "	Emporium	5.05 p. m
" "	St. Marys	6.01 p. m
" "	arr. at Kane	7.30 p. m

EASTWARD.

BUFFALO EX. leaves Buffalo		3.1 p. m
" "	Emporium	6.35 p. m
" "	Renovo	10.30 p. m
" "	arr. at Phila	9.10 a. m
ERIE MAIL leaves Erie		9.15 a. m
" "	St. Marys	2.40 p. m
" "	Emporium	6 30 p. m
" "	Renovo	7.05 p. m
" "	arr. at Philadelphia	8 00 a. m
RENOVO ACCOM. leaves Kane		7.50 a. m
" "	" St Marys	9.21 a. m
" "	Emporium	10.25 a. m
" "	arr. at Renovo	12.30 p. m

Mail East connects east and west at Erie with L S & M S R W, and at Corry and Irvineton with Oil Creek and Allegheny R R W.

Mail West connects with east and west trains on L S & M S R W, and at Corry and Irvineton with Oil Creek and Allegheny R R W.

Buffalo Express makes close connections at Williamsport with N C R W trains, north, and at Harrisburg with N C R W trains south.

WM. A. BALDWIN,
General Superintendent.

Orphan's Court Sale.

By virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court I shall expose to public sale at the Court House in Smethport, on the 19th day of Dec. next, at 1 o'clock p. m., two-fifths interest in the following described property to-wit: All that certain message situate in the township of Annin, county of McKean, state of Pennsylvania, bounded as follows: Beginning at a hemlock twenty-three perches north and forty-nine perches east from the northwest corner of lot No. 21, conveyed to King & Bell, thence west one hundred and twenty-six and three-tenths perches to a post corner, thence north sixty and three-tenths perches to a post corner, thence east one hundred and twenty six and three-tenths perches to a post corner, thence south sixty-three and three-tenths perches to the place of beginning; containing fifty acres and allowance more or less, being the south part of lot No. 426 of Keating survey, and part of warrant 3177; on which there are about 10 acres improved, one frame house, one small frame barn, about 12 apple trees, good spring of water.

Terms: Cash.

CALVIN M. FARNHAM,
Guardian of the minor heirs of Jane and D. B. Freeland, deceased.

Dec. 1, 1873

P. J. Hanour,

Importer of

FINE BRANDIES,

CHOICE WINES

FOREIGN ALES & PORTER.

[illegible] and [illegible] Main and [illegible] Commercial Sts.

BUFFALO, N. Y.

Baker & Sprague's Channel.

COME ON! COME ON!!

EVERYBODY CAN BE SATISFIED!

HARDWARE DOWN!!

Eaton & Sprague

Have a large stock of Hardware now awaiting the examination of purchasers, and will be sold at the very lowest rates.

Several New Patterns of

COOKING AND PARLOR STOVES.

The largest assortment of stoves ever brought into this market; all of which are manufactured by the celebrated firm of JEWETT & ROOT, OF BUFFALO.

Farmer's AND Mechanic's Tools,

HOUSE FURNISHING HARDWARE

IRONS OF ALL KINDS,

NAILS OF ALL KINDS,

also

TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY

and all kinds of

SHELF HARDWARE,

generally kept in a well regulated Hardware Store. In fact, everything in the line from a sewing-awl to a

"TRIP-HAMMER"

COPPER,

TIN,

IRON and

SHEET IRON WARE

of every variety manufactured by J. G. EATON, whose reputation as a first-class workman needs no recommendation.

Repairing and Job Work

of all description done on short notice.

Call and see us. We will [illegible] you any house if we can [illegible] any good.

Farm, Garden and Household.

Top-Dressings.

The good effects of top-dressing grass land is well exemplified in the following, from "Quidam Papers" in the *Agriculturist*:—I have made frequent additions to one corner of the farm which a few years ago was too deeply plowed. This land is now in grass. On a portion of it we have made several vain attempts to raise crops of roots, and have expended much manure in the effort. Here the grass in April had a somewhat promising look: the rest of the farm (three acres) was a capital illustration of abject poverty. A close examination discovered some rudimentary grass and clover, but nothing that suggested a crop. I had read so much about top-dressing that I was determined to try it on this apparently forlorn hope, and the land was well covered before the heavy rains that fell early in May. The result was almost magical; while that portion which had looked so promising as to seem not to need manure did not yield 1,000 pounds per acre of poor hay, or-rye dassy, and red sprrel, this poorer part, solely as an effect of the top-dressing, produced fully 4,000 pounds per acre of very fair hay. One swallow don't make a summer, but the evidence of this field in favor of the surfaced application of coarse manure is very strong and worthy of remembering.

Coal Ashes as a Fertilizer.

A correspondent of the Department of Agriculture at Franklin, Pennsylvania, writes:

"I have always believed that coal ashes had a value for agricultural purposes, and have advocated the free use of them, particularly on limestone soil. This season I determined to get closer to the root of the matter, and test their value fully. I had a plot of ground on which I had been unsuccessful for several years in raising good Early Rose potatoes. The soil was in the best condition always. The tops did well. This spring I had the ground scored about six inches deep, placed the cut potatoes in the bottom, and filled up with coal ashes. The plants grew finely, not withstanding the dry weather. The tops did not fall over even after the weather changed, and I secured a crop of the very best potatoes for the table I ever raised.

"My second experiment was with onion seed and coal ashes. I put out five good-sized beds in seed. In four the seed was covered with soil; the fifth I covered with sifted coal ashes. The result surprised every person that knew of the experiment and watched its progress. I have abiding faith in coal ashes, and am ready to use all I can purchase."

How to Make Toast.

A dish of good toast is a rarity and is an enjoyment. For breakfast few things surpass it to those who are accustomed to that dish at that meal. It is light, digestible, and reliable, and is not very expensive. A cup of good tea or coffee, with a baked spitzenberg, or a dish of any other sub-acid in addition, will make a satisfactory meal to a reasonable man. In toasting the bread the following rule should be observed: Warm your bread well, by changing the sides of the slice; when heated through, brown as is desired; there should be rather little than much browning, and the slices should be quite thin, say a quarter or three-eighths of an inch, no more; but do not scorch; avoid that in all cases. The philosophy in browning is to take your time until you are done. Where the toast accumulates keep a hot dish, but use as soon as possible. What is desirable in toast is the rich color and flavor formed by changing the starch into dextrine or gum. Heat evaporates moisture in bread as well as elsewhere. The moisture that escapes from toast leaves the bread light, soft and porous inside.

For Burns.

Apply raw linseed oil with a feather, or, what is better, mix linseed oil and lime water together and apply. Wash the burn three times a day with warm milk and water and renew the oil dressing each time. Lime water may always be had at the druggists or made at home by slacking a lump of quicklime in water and, as soon as clear, mixing it with the oil. This simple and effective remedy should always be kept in the house, as age does not impair its properties. It is said that in case of an extensive burn, covering the raw surfaces with wheat flour, if nothing else is at hand, may serve to give relief till a physician can be called, the principal object being to preserve the surface from the irritating contact of air. It is mainly for this reason that the application of oil is effectual.

Oatmeal in Drink.

It is suggested by the *Medical Journal* of Edinburgh that oatmeal stirred up in cold water, at the rate of two teaspoonfuls of meal to half a pint of water, would be a very healthful and grateful drink in the harvest field. In England, at a recent plowing match, the only drink furnished was water with oatmeal stirred into it, and it was found very refreshing. We give corn-meal in water to our horses for a drink with great advantage. Why should we not put ourselves to the same healthful luxury?

An Astonishing Cow.

A rather remarkable case came up lately before the Sheriff at Perthshire. A farmer near Auchterarder had sold a cow to a person named Perth, and the buyer summoned the farmer in order to recover damages, seeing that he had given false information about the cow. "I asked him," said the plaintiff, "if the cow was a good milker." "And what was his reply?" "He said, 'She'll astonish you!' I took the cow home, but she has not a single drop of milk." "Well, [illegible] the Sheriff, "I rather think [illegible] you."

Work in Winter.

The cold inclement winds of November should confine those having farm animals to care for during the coming winter that it is time to begin to look after them. A sudden change from green to dry food frequently causes injury to the digestive organs which it may take months to repair. Instead of hanging coats, cash or harness, sorrels, and books, to feed most spring, a portion of least should be fed during the change from the pasture to the ordinary dry food of winter.

AN EXPERIMENTAL FAMILY.—A lady called at the Orphan Court, in Shrewsbury, to inquire the proper steps to take for the appointment of a guardian to her children, by the husband who had died without appointing one. The official in charge of the books asked the name of the husband who had kept the run of his family, and he was able to answer promptly. "Which [illegible] Madame, do you call?" "Which husband?" "Yes, Madame, do you call the husband who has been [illegible] the one who [illegible]

XLIIIth. CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

Mr. Hale (Rep., Me.) offered the following: *Resolved*, That a select committee of seven be appointed to take into consideration the subject of the repeal of the Bankrupt bill, so-called, and that said committee be instructed to report at the earliest practicable day, and that all bills on the subject be referred to said committee. A discussion followed in which many members took part. The resolution was adopted, and the Speaker announced that the select committee would have the right to report at any time.

On the first "bill day" in the House 252 bills were introduced.

The bill for the redemption of the loan of 1868 was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means. Mr. Sheldon of Louisiana made a personal explanation, denying that Mr. Smith's certificate was made out prior to the canvass of the votes.

The Sinking of the Ville du Havre.

After the collision no orders were given. The officers were distracted. Each person helped himself. This fact is undisputed: The longboat contained no first-class passengers. The sailors and coal boys rushed and took possession of the boats, all rescues being effected subsequently.

On board the Ville du Havre no life-preservers could be found in their proper places. One gentleman among the rescued searched four cabins for these articles in vain.

It has been ascertained that the occupants of three or four cabins amidships were probably killed when the prow of the Loch Earn crushed in the plates of the steamer. The greater number of those rescued had been floating from half an hour to an hour. When the landing was effected at Cardiff, on Monday at twilight, the ladies were in a state of semi-nudity, some having only blankets, some having bonnets, and all having their feet covered with sailors' stockings. When they arrived at the hotel the agents immediately provided clothing. All the ladies were assembled in the parlor for the purpose of dressing, having short notice to do so, prior to their departure for London. When the signal was given that the time for starting had arrived the gentlemen asked whether all were ready. An affirmative answer was given, and when the door was opened all who witnessed the scene vividly realized the fearful tragedy which had occurred, all the ladies being clad in deep mourning.

At the time of the collision the Second Officer, who perished, was in charge. The sailor who was on the lookout was rescued. The latter maintains that ten minutes prior to the catastrophe he reported a vessel in sight to the officer. The Second Officer, he states, gave confused directions to the men at the wheel.

The few saved owe their lives to the sagacity of the engineer, who stopped the engines instantly, thus preventing the loss of all on board by lessening the distance between the Scotchman and the steamer.

The detailed account's given by the survivors are harrowing and distressing in the extreme.

Mr. Waite, who was accompanied by his sister on the voyage, became separated from her in the horrid vortex caused by the sudden sinking of the steamer. When the latter went down huge waves came surging out from the closing of the momentary chasm, and, amid the boiling waters, brother and sister were torn asunder. The brother alone was saved.

Miss Beedon left the wreck hand-in-hand with her father. The latter was drowned.

Mr. James Bishop had secured two planks and gave one to his friend, Mr. G. H. Taylor, who was drowned. Mr. Bishop narrowly escaped. A sailor, attaching himself to the plank, Mr. Bishop left it and swam for another.

Robert McCoskey Butt, a lad of 17, says he was roused from sleep by the shock and rushed on deck. There he found nearly all praying. Mrs. Bulkley's invocations aloud sounded like inspiration. Judge Rufus W. Peckham was standing near his wife encouraging all and saying, "If we must go down let us go bravely."

He observed Mrs. Murray, Mrs. Platt and Mrs. Kennett. The latter was bringing her infant on deck, the little one who had been the favorite of all the passengers. She handed the child to the nurse while she went to fetch the second child. Before she was able to return the ship went down. Butt thinks he floated 30 minutes on a spar. Many were prevented from swimming, having had their overcoats on.

All attribute the blame to the want of discipline on board.

A Circus Company in Trouble.

The Kansas City *Journal* has a private letter from Crockett, Tex., stating that a party of Texan desperadoes attempted to break up the performance of John Robinson's circus, at Jacksonville, but were prevented and order was restored. About five o'clock in the evening, however, as the circus men were loading their animals, wagons, &c., on the cars, preparatory to leaving the town, a large number of roughs attacked the men with knives and pistols, and a general and desperate fight ensued, in which three roughs were killed and seven wounded. Robert Stickney, one of the performers, had his knee dislocated, and it is feared he never will be able to ride again. Allen Rose, another performer, was shot through the hand. Charles Robinson was knocked down with a club, and was also shot through the legs. One of the hostlers was shot through the breast, and another was severely stabbed in the back.

FROZEN SECRETS.—A curious case of feigning sickness recently occurred in Liverpool, England. Application was made at the work-house for the admission of a seaman suffering from cholera. He was removed from the ship where he was, and taken to the hospital, where great preparations were made for his safe reception, and the disinfection of his clothing. He appeared in a collapsed state, but the next morning had quite recovered. The suspicions of the functionaries were aroused, and it was discovered that he did not wish to sail in the ship, and had therefore taken an enormous dose of salts, which produced the symptoms mentioned.

PERRY DAVIS'S PAIN-KILLER, introduced over thirty years ago, has enjoyed a world wide celebrity, and so familiar to all our readers that it seems hardly appropriate to call their attention to it. Yet in these days of patent nostrums, it may be safely doubted the wonder that a remedy that has worked its way into every family in all parts of the world, and preserved there that confidence for more than a generation, must have positive merit. The relief that pain it is so grateful to the sufferer, and so comforting to his friends, is not to be measured by dollars and cents. Pain-Killer is sold by druggists and dealers in medicines at 25 cents, 50 cents and $1 per bottle.

HEART DISEASE.—Many persons suffer with heart disease without knowing it—suddenly they drop off, and their friends are astonished, on a post mortem examination, to learn that they died of heart disease. The heart, like the brain, is the seat of life—its diseases are of several characters. The most common are valvular diseases, fatty degeneration, and functional derangement. If the liver becomes deranged, and digestion is impaired, the heart, through sympathy and juxtaposition, becomes abnormal. The following symptoms indicate approaching disease: palpitation, giddiness, faintness, nervous prostration, deranged digestion, vertigo, cold extremities, etc., etc., for which the old school will administer iron, opium, antimony, mercury, and many other mineral poisons. Heart disease is a blood disease—purify the blood; remove obstructions to a limpid circulation by taking that *Vegetable Alterative*, WINEGAR BITTERS, and you will be a sound person in two or three months.—*Com.*

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